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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
NORTH-EASTERN  
COMBINED  
SANITARY DISTRICT  
OF  
WEST SUSSEX  
1948

*By the Medical Officer of Health:*  
KENNETH N. MAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



THIRTEENTH  
A N N U A L   R E P O R T  
OF THE  
NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED  
DISTRICT

- of -

W E S T       S U S S E X

1 9 4 8.

By the Medical Officer of Health:  
Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B. Ch.B.D.P.H.

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Health Department,  
Cornwall House,  
Horsham, Sussex.



The Area District was re-constituted to include  
Horsham Urban, Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural Districts.

By Order in Council No. 88325.

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This Report, the thirteenth for the new arrangement  
of districts, represents the seventy-fifth for the individual  
areas. During the years 1939 to 1943 it was necessary, owing  
to war conditions, to issue separate Reports for each of the  
three districts.

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I N D E X.

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WEST SUSSEX NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED DISTRICT.

June, 1949.

Health Department,  
Comewell House,  
North Street,  
HORSHAM.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee of the Horsham Urban District Council, of the General Purposes Committee of the Horsham Rural District Council, and of the Petworth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the health of the Combined District during 1948. Representing the 75th for the individual areas, this is the thirteenth Report prepared since the re-arrangement of Districts in 1935. It will be noted that the Registrar General's estimates of population have shown a rise, the total in mid-1948 being 53,410 as compared with an estimate of 50,140 during the previous year. The Report has been arranged as directed in circular 3/49 of the Ministry of Health.

As usual the Report has been arranged in three sections, statistics being given separately for each of the three Districts. Whereas in 1947 there was a general rise in the Birth-Rate, the upward trend has not continued and all districts show a fall, the figures being slightly lower than for England and Wales as a whole. This fall, while real, is partly accounted for by the increases in the estimates of population. All three Districts show a corresponding fall in the Death Rate, although in each case the figure is a little above that of England and Wales. This is a "crude death rate," which does not take account of the age and sex of the population as no "Comparability Factor" can yet be provided by the Registrar General.

Apart from a rise in the incidence of Whooping Cough, the notification rates of Infectious Disease were within normal limits. Although four cases of Poliomyelitis occurred, there was no repetition of the outbreak of 1947. Experience in America and elsewhere suggests that a year of high incidence is often followed by a further outbreak two years later, but at the time of writing there has so far been no evidence to suggest that this will occur here during 1949. However the months of danger lie ahead.

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July 5th 1948 was the "Appointed Day" for the National Health Service Act of 1946, and it is impossible to allow this milestone of social legislation to pass without comment. It is obvious that a measure of such magnitude cannot immediately do all that it sets out to do, and the stormy waters through which it is now passing were to some extent foreseen. Certainly it will be years before a complete service can be provided.

In common with the great majority of workers in the field of Public Health, I feel it is unfortunate that, in spite of the title of the Act, the main emphasis has been laid on curative medicine and little notice has been taken of the preventive services. The people have yet to learn how important in the causation of ill-health are such factors as poor environment, nutrition, faulty conditions of work and unfavourable habits of life. Few realise that probably 90% of the illnesses for which they seek medical advice can be avoided, - either by their own efforts or by communal action. They still have a pathetic faith in the ability of their doctor to diagnose and prescribe the right "bottle of medicine." Required as he is to work for long hours at high pressure, there is little the General Practitioner can do about it, although undoubtedly the great majority would welcome the opportunity of playing their part in the prevention of disease. Here his efforts would be of the greatest possible value, for who can know as well as he the full circumstances of his patient's background, his environment, his habits and his heredity? The enormous rise during the last twelve months in the issue of medical prescriptions has been cited as proof of the success of the Service, and this in itself must tend to perpetuate the illusion regarding the relative importance of the curative and preventive services. The vast majority of the improvements in the health of the people which have taken place during the last century have been attributable not to therapeutic advances, great though these have been, but to better conditions of life and to the work of the preventive services.

Thus one effect of the new Act was perhaps not foreseen. During the last two years there has been a marked fall in the number of post-graduates studying for the Diploma of Public Health, and as a result several medical schools have ceased to arrange courses. So long as a newly-qualified doctor, - or one with six months post-graduate experience behind him, - can obtain a salary of £1,000 a year as an assistant in general practice, while a local authority offers £700 per annum for an Assistant Medical Officer, who is required to have at least three years post-graduate experience, the present difficulties must continue. It is obvious that few can afford to choose a branch of medicine which, judged by material inducements, is regarded as so markedly inferior. Until such time as the salaries of full time medical officers are brought into line not with other officials of local authorities but with those of their colleagues in





curative medicine, there can be little hope of improvement.

There are those who hold that the best solution of this problem would be to place "Public Health" under national control, as has already been done with the hospitals. To my mind such a step would be most unfortunate. The work of local authorities is based on the principle that "Prevention is better than cure," - local government's primary objective is to provide for the people the best possible conditions of life. The Hospital Service, on the other hand, must always have its main interest centred on the treatment of disease, and were "Public Health" to be transferred in this manner its vital importance would tend to be forgotten. Only too soon would it be submerged, - swamped by the greater dramatic qualities and emotional appeal of the curative side.

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In May I attended the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute as a delegate from the Combined District, and in June the three Sanitary Inspectors attended the Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors Association as representatives of their authorities. All were conscious of the benefits arising from such annual gatherings which give to officials an opportunity, both in the public meetings and in private discussion, of learning from each other and of endeavouring to improve their own techniques and methods. Whereas public health workers in the large towns are usually able to be present at the sessional meetings of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the monthly meetings of the Sanitary Inspectors Association, this privilege is not infrequently denied to those in the more sparsely populated areas, who, by reasons of time, distance and small staffs, may be prevented from attending, and are compelled to rely on the Annual Conference as a means of "keeping up-to-date."

During the last few years there has been a very considerable increase in the number of "Conferences" held and doubtless it was this consideration, together with the natural desire to economise in expenditure, which led to the Horsham Urban District Council placing a ban on all Conferences during 1948, - with regard to the attendance of both members and officials. This decision has had the unfortunate result that the Senior Sanitary Inspector will be unable this year to attend the Conference of his Association, in spite of the support given by the Public Health Committee after full re-consideration of their original recommendation. It is to be deplored that this general ruling will prevent the attendance of Mr. Partridge, alone of all Senior Sanitary Inspectors in the County, at a Conference at which he has been present regularly for over twenty years. Should such a decision be adhered to in future years, the efficiency of the Health Department must inevitably suffer.

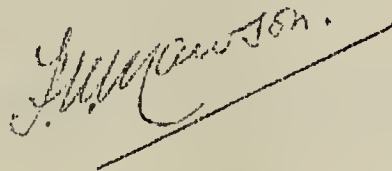
I am again indebted to Messrs. Partridge, Bartrim and Green, Senior Sanitary Inspectors, for their co-operation in



the work of the Department and their assistance in the compilation of this Report, and to the other members of the staff for their help throughout the year. Mention should be made of the valuable work of Miss Deacon, who has been responsible for the duplication of this Report, - a measure again adopted in the interests of economy on account of the very high costs of printing. I am also grateful to the Chairmen and Members of the Committees with whom my work is more particularly connected, for their support and consideration, and to the Chief Officers of the Councils for their assistance.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. H. Cantor", written over a horizontal line.

Medical Officer of Health.





H O R S H A M   U R B A N   D I S T R I C T,   1 9 4 8.STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA. 1948.

Area (Acres) .....	1,843
Population at Census, 1931 .....	13,550
Estimated resident population, mid-1948 .....	16,420
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of March 1948) according to the Rate Books .....	4,852
Rateable Value (March 1949) .....	£143,751
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated) .....	£583

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live Births (Legitimate	262.	138.	123.)	Birth Rate 16.76 per 1,000 estimated R.P. in mid-1948.
(Illegitimate	13	5.	8.)	
			)	
Still Births .....	6.	4.	2.)	Rate per 1,000 total Births 21.81.
			)	
Deaths .....	197.	92.	105.	Death Rate 11.99.
England & Wales Birth Rate	17.91.	Death Rate 10.8.		
W.Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate	15.04.	Death Rate 13.60.		
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-				
	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total births</u>		
Puerperal Sepsis .....	0.	0.00.		
Other Puerperal Causes .....	0.	0.00.		
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-				
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births .....	21.81.			
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.	22.90.			
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live				
	Births ..... 00.00.			
(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales .....	34).			





Extracts from Vital Statistics (Cont'd).

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	29 (34).
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	0 (0).
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	0 (0).
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs of age) ...	2 (2).

(figures in brackets refer to 1947).

The chief causes of death were:-

Heart Disease .....	58 (59).
Cancer .....	29 (34).
Cerebral Haemorrhage etc .....	32 (24).

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Horsham is a prosperous market and industrial town situated in the Weald at a railway junction, and is the shopping and amusement centre for the surrounding populous rural district. There are a few local industries, and unemployment remains negligible.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN  
AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL.

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health, part time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine, and, as Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical Inspector and District Tuberculosis Officer for the area.

(b) OTHERS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:-  
E. Partridge, M.S.I.A. A.R.San.I.  
Certified Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute.  
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Royal Sanitary Institute.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:-  
C.H. Street, C.S.I.B. Certified Sanitary Inspector.  
Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.  
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1964

TO THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to inform you that the results of the measurements of the fine structure of the hydrogen spectrum, performed by the members of the Chicago group, are now available. The measurements were made using the method of frequency comparison of the Lyman series lines with the corresponding lines of the deuterium spectrum. The results are in excellent agreement with the theoretical predictions of the Dirac equation, and provide a further test of the validity of quantum electrodynamics.

Very truly yours,

Robert R. Wilson

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a report of the results of the measurements, and a copy of the letter of transmittal to the National Bureau of Standards. The report is being submitted to the Astrophysical Journal for publication.

Sincerely,

Very truly yours,  
Robert R. Wilson

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a report of the results of the measurements, and a copy of the letter of transmittal to the National Bureau of Standards. The report is being submitted to the Astrophysical Journal for publication.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following cases among the civilian population were notified during the year:-

Scarlet Fever .....	19	(21).
Diphtheria .....	0	(1).
Measles .....	119	(118).
Whooping Cough .....	31	(21).
Pneumonia .....	4	(5).
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	9	(6).
Erysipelas .....	1	(3).
Poliomyelitis .....	2	(5).
Paratyphoid .....	0	(1).
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	0	(1).
Dysentery .....	5	(0).

The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified during the previous year.

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The Council made an annual grant to the local Nursing Association towards the cost of provision of nursing for Measles and Pneumonia, prior to the coming into force of the National Health Service Act.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of cases added to the Register during the year ... 13.

Pulmonary Males ...	6.	Non-pulmonary Males ...	1.
Females ...	6.	Females ...	0.

There were 8 deaths from Tuberculosis; all were pulmonary (3 male, 5 female).

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1948 was 158.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 195 children under 5 years of age, and 20 between the ages of 5 & 14 years, received the full course of immunisation. In addition 148 children, who had previously been protected, were given a "reinforcing" dose.





Diphtheria Immunisation (cont'd):

Further reference to this matter is made in the Appendix to the Report.

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LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Routine bacteriological work was again referred to the Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. Details of the existing arrangements will be found in the Appendix.

There was yet a further increase in the amount of work carried out during the year, particularly in respect of samples of water, milk and ice-cream.

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ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In the first half of the year there was no change in the arrangements whereby patients were admitted to Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing. By agreement with the Corporation of the Borough of Worthing, five beds were reserved for cases from the Horsham Urban District until July. From the "Appointed Day" responsibility for the provision of hospital treatment for cases of Infectious Disease passed to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

The following cases of infectious disease were admitted during the period ending 31st December 1948:-

Swandean Isolation Hospital:

Scarlet Fever .....	4 (12 in 1947).
Diphtheria .....	1 (DNC).(1 in 1947).
Paratyphoid .....	0 (1 in 1947).
Poliomyelitis .....	2 (1 DNC).(3 in 1947).
Measles .....	1 (1 in 1947).

Southlands:

Puerperal Pyrexia ... 1.

The question of the hospitalization of cases of Scarlet Fever is dealt with in the Appendix to this Report.

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE  
AREA.

WATER:

Regular sampling of water, both from the Whitesbridge Pumping Station, and from the supply mains, has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. From the following table it will be seen that the results have been satisfactory, - no coliform organisms having been found in any sample as it reaches the consumer.

Town's Water Supply.

Place	Samples taken.	Bact.	Chemical & Bact.	Satis- factory.	B.Coli present.
Whitesbridge Untreated	74	70	4	67	7
Whitesbridge Treated	68	68	-	68	-
Stanley Street Treated	61	57	4	61	-
Beedingwood Reservoir	14	14	-	14	-
Star Reservoir	9	9	-	8	1
District	54	53	1	54	-
TOTAL	280	271	9	272	8

It will also be seen from the table that 74 samples of untreated water were taken from Whitesbridge, and 7 of these were found to contain 3 or more coliform organisms per 100 ml.

The counts were as follows:-



Water (cont'd):

7.1.48.	13	presumptive coliform per 100 ml.
6.2.48.	5	" " " "
9.2.48.	5	" " " "
19.3.48.	3	" " " "
5.7.48.	7	" " " "
9.8.48.	25	" " " "
14.12.48.	3	" " " "

In addition, as in previous years, the detection of coliform organisms in Whitesbridge water usually followed periods of heavy rainfall. One water sample from the Star Reservoir was found to contain 3 presumptive coliform per 100 ml. This was taken on the 21st September, 1948.

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From time to time during the year complaints were received from consumers regarding the presence of particles of soot-like matter in suspension in the main water supply. The laboratory report on a sample of water containing this deposit stated that it consisted of "manganese dioxide and iron oxide together with a dead unidentifiable growth." Bacteriological samples were taken whenever the trouble occurred, but satisfactory reports were received on them on each occasion.

On the night of the 30/31st July, 1948, the water supply to a considerable part of the district including Roffey failed completely and the North West Sussex Joint Water Board was unable to resume the service until the afternoon of the 31st July. The Urban Council organised an emergency supply in tanks on lorries to the affected area and maintained this supply until the mains were again filled.

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On the two following pages will be found detailed chemical analyses of samples of water from the Whitesbridge Pumping Station and from Stanley Street.





ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on 20th April 1948 from  
HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
Labelled: Tap in filter room - Whitesbridge (untreated).  
Date: 12.4.48. 10 a.m. Taken by C.H. Street. Witness: A. Scott.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance ..... Opalescence with a slight yellow-brown deposit  
consisting of iron oxide together with traces  
of Gallionella.  
Colour ..... Yellow-brown,      Odour ..... Nil.  
                         filtered Nil.      Free Carbon Dioxide .... 23.  
Reaction pH ..... On the acid side  
                         of neutrality 6.9. Alkalinity as  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ... 130.  
Electric Conductivity  
                 at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ .      300.  
Total Solids,  $180^\circ\text{C}$ .      200.  
Chlorine in Chlorides.      20.  
Nitrogen in Nitrates.      0.0.      Nitrates ..... Absent.  
Hardness: Permanent      0.      Turbidity (Silica  
                 Temporary      20.      Scale)..... 18.  
                 Total      20.  
Metals ..... Iron 2.12 Manganese 0.27 Other metals absent.  
Free Ammonia .... 0.27.      Ammoniacal Nitrogen ....  
Albuminoid Ammonia 0.000.      Albuminoid Nitrogen ....  
Oxygen absorbed in 4  
hrs. at  $27^\circ\text{C}$ .      0.00.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of Bacteria per cc.  
or ml. ....  
On Agar in 3 days at  $20^\circ\text{C}$       80.  
On Agar in 1 day at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ .      1.  
On Agar in 2 days at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ .      6.  
Bacillus Coli ..... Present in - Absent in .. 100 ml.  
Bacillus Welchii ..... Present in - Absent in .. 100 ml.  
Presumptive Coliform Reaction Present in - Absent in .. 100 ml.

REPORT: This sample has opalescence and deposit which causes  
appreciable though not excessive turbidity. The water is practically  
neutral in reaction, very soft in character and it contains no excess  
of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It carries an  
objectionable trace of iron, but it is free from other metals apart  
from a trace of manganese. It is of a high standard of organic and  
bacterial purity.

Subject to clarification and the removal of iron, (which  
would also result in the reduction of the trace of manganese), the  
water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for  
public supply purposes.



ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on the 17th July 1948 from  
HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
Labelled: Tap outside Stanley Street Pumping Station. Date: 5.7.48.  
10.20 a.m. Taken by: C.H. Street,. Witness: A. Scott.

#### CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance .....	Opalescent with no visible deposit.	
Colour .....	Slight yellow-brown. Filtered: Less than on	
	the alkaline side of neutrality. Odour ... Nil.	
Reaction pH.....	7.9.	Free Carbon Dioxide ..... 4.
Electric Conductivity		
at 20°C.....	475.	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ..... 225.
Total Solids, 180°C	320.	Turbidity (Silica Scale).... 30.
Chlorine in Chlorides	23	
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.0.	Nitrites ..... Absent.
Hardness: Permanent	0	
Temporary	20	
Total	20	
Metals .....	Iron: 1.6. Manganese: 0.03. Other metals absent.	
Free Ammonia .....	0.18.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen .....
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.000.	Albuminoid Nitrogen .....
Oxygen absorbed in		
4 hrs at 27°C.	0.30.	

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of Bacteria per	
cc or ml.	
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C.	1.
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C.	0.
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C.	0.
Bacillus Coli	Present in.... - Absent in ... 100 ml.
Bacillus Welchii	Present in.... - Absent in ... 100 ml.
Presumptive Coliform	
Reaction	Present in.... - Absent in ... 100 ml.

Report: This sample has opalescence due to the presence of an objectionable amount of iron, which gives rise to marked turbidity. It is free from other metals apart from a negligible trace of manganese. The water is practically neutral in reaction, very soft in character and it contains no excess of mineral constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The presence of iron does not affect the wholesomeness of the water for drinking and domestic purposes, but the amount is objectionably great in other respects that the water is not considered to be of the standard required where a public supply is concerned.





SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act:-

1. Informal .....	308.
2. Statutory .....	14.

Number of Notices complied with:-

1. Informal .....	288.
2. Statutory .....	14.

INSPECTIONS ETC.

Complaints received .....	347.
Complaints remedied .....	353.

Factories.

Number on Register .....	102.
Inspections .....	76.
Number of Defects found .....	7.
Number of Defects remedied .....	4.
Outworkers premises .....	3.

Moveable Dwellings.

Inspections .....	26.
Defects found and remedied .....	3.

Offensive Trades.

Inspections .....	2.
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Shops Act.

Number of shops inspected .....	64.
Number of Defects found .....	7.
Number of Defects remedied .....	5.
Certificates of Exemption granted .....	1.

Places of Public Entertainment.

Inspections .....	1.
Number of Defects found .....	Nil.

Public House Conveniences.

Inspections .....	33.
Defects found and remedied .....	11.



Sanitary Inspections (Cont'd):Common Lodging House.

Registered ..... 1.  
 Inspections ..... 30.

Infectious Disease.

Visits and Enquiry into Infectious Disease 48.  
 Rooms Disinfected ..... 8.  
 Books Disinfected ..... 35.

Drainage etc.

Visits ..... 256.  
 Drains tested ..... 6.  
 Drains repaired ..... 3.  
 New Drains laid ..... 7.  
 Premises connected to main drainage .... Nil.

Dust Bins provided..... 158.

Water

Number of samples taken from the Town's  
 Supply (For particulars see Page 11). 280.  
 Premises connected to Water Supply ..... Nil.

Female Domestic Servants' Agency.

Number Registered ..... 2.  
 Number of Inspections ..... 4.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The work has been carried out in accordance with Local  
 Authority Circular N.S.19. dated 9th February, 1948.

Number of complaints received ..... 110.  
 Total number of visits ..... 1,636

Action taken.

Poisoning ..... 285.  
 Structural work necessary ..... 3.  
 Estimated number of rats caught ..... 2,061.  
 Mice caught ..... 39.





Eradication of Bedbugs.

Number of visits in connection with vermin ... 15.  
 Number of rooms treated for vermin ..... 18.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Council own the only public swimming pool which is situated in Horsbam Park. This bath has a continuous filtration plant with a six-hour turnover, and chlorination is carried out by dosing with a solution of bleaching powder. The use of chlorine gas would allow of greater control over dosage.

Tests taken regularly during the 1948 season by the Public Health Department discovered that a chlorine residual was not being maintained at the outlet end of the bath, although an exclusively high residual was found at the inlet end. A report was made to the Council and on the advice of the Engineer instructions were given to alter the position of two of the four inlets to the bath in an attempt to solve the problem before the bath re-opened in 1949. Up to the time of writing this work has not been carried out. Personally I am of the opinion that it would be wise to seek professional advice on this matter, as it is possible that the installation of a system of "Break-Point" Chlorination would solve the difficulty at much less cost. Any one of several firms would be prepared to send a technical adviser, without charge to the Council, and investigate the matter thoroughly.

Regular weekly bacteriological samples and monthly chemical and bacteriological samples were taken during the season making a total of 46. 45 of these were satisfactory. The remaining sample contained 3 B.coliform organisms per 100 ml.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.(a) Milk Supply.Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits and Inspections ..... 66.  
 Number Registered ..... 15.  
 Defects found ..... 10.  
 Defects remedied ..... 10.

There are 8 Dairy Farms in the District and 18 visits were paid to these.





Inspection & Supervision of Food (cont'd):Wholesale:

(i)	Tuberculin Tested .....	0.
(ii)	Accredited .....	4.
(iii)	Pasteurised .....	0.
(iv)	Others .....	2.

Retail:

(i)	Tuberculin Tested .....	1.
(ii)	Tuberculin Tested (certified)...	3.
(iii)	Accredited .....	0.
(iv)	Pasteurised .....	4.
(v)	Others .....	6.
(vi)	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).	2.

MILK SAMPLED.

Designation	Samples taken.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.
T.T. Certified	17.	13.	4.
Tuberculin Tested	2.	1.	1.
T.T. (Pasteurised)	12.	11.	1.
Pasteurised	28.	26.	2.
TOTALS:	59.	51.	8.

FAILED OWING TO:-

Methylene Blue Test	B. Coli.	Phosphatas.
5. 8.5%	2. 3.5%	1. 1.75%



Inspection & Supervision of Food (cont'd):

Number of notices served under the Milk and Dairies Order 1936:-

Informal .....	0.
Statutory .....	0.

Complied with:-

Informal .....	0.
Statutory .....	0.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.X Slaughterhouses.

Number licensed .....	8.
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(Only one of these, - operated by the Ministry of Food, - is in use at the present time).

Butchers' Shops.

Inspections .....	108.
Defects found .....	6.
Defects remedied .....	6.

Bakehouses.

Number on Register .....	13.
Basement Bakehouses .....	1.
Inspections .....	26.
Number of Defects found .....	5.
Number of Defects remedied .....	5.

Fish Shops.

Inspections .....	26.
Number of Defects found .....	4.
Number of Defects remedied .....	2.

Grocers Shops.

Inspections .....	112.
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Cafes, Restaurants and Public Houses.

Inspections .....	88.
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Inspection and Supervision of Food (cont'd):Ice Cream Shops.

Inspections ..... 53.  
 Number of Ice Cream Samples taken .. 19.

Markets.

Number of Markets ..... 3.  
 Inspections ..... 56.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933.

Nine renewals of licences were granted under the above Act.

X

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Ministry of Food has a central slaughterhouse in the district.

An Inspector is present at the premises at all times when slaughtering is in progress and a careful and detailed examination is made of all carcasses and their organs.

The number of animals in which evidence of disease was found remains high and special reference must be made to the tuberculosis rate in cattle, - particularly in cows. It will be seen from the table on the following page that, of the 690 cows slaughtered, 264 (38.26%) were found to be infected with tuberculosis and 24 (3.47%) were totally unfit for food. The number of cows brought into the slaughterhouse under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938 remained low and during the year only three were dealt with. Of these two, from the same herd, had advanced tuberculosis and were totally unfit for food. The third had a primary infection of the udder.

A case of generalised cysticercosis was found in April in a cow which came in for slaughter from the collecting centre at Sevenoaks, Kent. Numerous cysticerci in a degenerated condition were found scattered throughout the carcase musculature. Part of the diaphragm, which was heavily infested, was submitted to the Epsom Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service and the report received thereon confirmed the Inspector's opinion. Although the usual routine examination to detect the presence of cysticercus bovis is made of all cattle, this is the only case discovered at the slaughterhouse up to the present.

Frequent visits are paid by the Inspectors to the Horsham Depot of the Wholesale Meat Suppliers Association. Proper



Meat Inspection (cont'd):

containers for the transport of offal to the retail butchers were received and put into use early in the year, and this has made a very desirable and necessary improvement. The condition of consignments of frozen imported beef and mutton is often unsatisfactory when received at the Depot. This is due to inadequate or damaged coverings on the quarters and carcasses, and the meat is frequently in a very dirty condition. It is understood that this lack of proper protection is due to a world shortage of jute and it is hoped that the position will soon be improved. The present practice in many cases of using a single cover of thin, loosely-woven material is very unsatisfactory, particularly as the meat is handled many times in its journey from the abattoir overseas to the retailer in this country.

CARCASES INSPECTED & DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED.

Total number of carcasses examined:- 7,928.

	Cattle excluding Cows & Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected.	1442	690	96	2509	2823	368
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	2.	7.	Nil	6.	16.	6.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	513	222	4.	15.	254.	28.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	35.71%	33.18%	4.16%	0.83%	9.56%	9.23%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	7.	24.	Nil	1.	Nil.	2.







Carcases Inspected & Details of Meat Condemned (cont'd):

	Cattle excluding Cows & Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	184.	240	34	12	Nil	18.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	13.24%	38.26%	35.41%	0.51%	0.00%	5.43%

Total Weight of Meat Condemned: 26 tons 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwts.

Number of Animals sent in for Slaughter under Tuberculosis  
Order, 1948 - 3.

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DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED AT THE  
GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

9 carcasses of beef and all organs.  
 31 carcasses of beef (cow) and all organs.  
 13 forequarters of beef.  
 11 forequarters of beef (cow).  
 2 short forequarters of beef.  
 1 short forequarter of beef (cow).  
 1 top side, 2 briskets, 1 part brisket, 1 loin.  
 1 thin flank and 1 hindquarter of beef.  
 2 legs, 4 tops, 4 rumps, 5 thin flanks, 2 thick flanks,  
 1 loin, 1 part loin, 1 part rump and loin, 1 clod and  
 sticking and 1 hindquarter of beef (cow).  
 194 ox heads and tongues.  
 3 ox tongues.  
 6 ox hearts,  
 437 ox lungs.  
 525 ox livers.  
 375 parts ox liver.  
 32 ox skirts.  
 35 ox spleens.



Details of Meat Condemned at the Government Slaughterhouse (cont'd):

82 ox mesenteries and intestines.  
 142 cows' udders.  
 19 ox kidneys.  
 1 ox tail.  
 7 carcasses of veal and all organs.  
 1 calf's foot.  
 3 calves' head and tongue.  
 1 calf's knuckle.  
 1 calf's hock.  
 1 calf's lungs.  
 6 calves' livers.  
 7 calves' plucks.  
 1 calf's mesentery and intestines.  
 16 carcasses of mutton and all organs.  
 1 short forequarter, less shoulder of mutton.  
 4 shoulders of mutton.  
 2 half-shoulders of mutton.  
 5 legs of mutton.  
 4 part-legs of mutton.  
 3 breasts of mutton.  
 1 loin of mutton.  
 5 scrag necks of mutton.  
 32 knuckles of mutton.  
 1 sheep's head.  
 22 sheeps' lungs.  
 14 sheeps' hearts.  
 6 sheeps' kidneys.  
 195 sheeps' livers.  
 2 sheeps' plucks.  
 1 sheep's mesentery and intestines.  
 8 carcasses of pork and all organs  
 19 hocks and feet of pork.  
 3 legs of pork,.  
 2 forequarters of pork.  
 2 hindquarters of pork.  
 2 half-legs of pork.  
 1 loin of pork.  
 12 pigs' heads and tongues.  
 13 pigs' lungs.  
 3 pigs' hearts.  
 9 pigs' kidneys.  
 9 pigs' livers.  
 12 pigs' mesenteries and intestines.  
 1 pig's spleen.

TOTAL WEIGHT: 26 tons 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwts.





## OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

502 lbs imported top, rump flank and loin of beef.	1 tin herrings.
1 forequarter of imported beef.	4 boxes herrings.
209 x 6 lb. tins corned beef.	5 stone huss.
146 x 12 oz. tins corned beef.	8 stones mixed fish.
6 x 12 oz. tins corned mutton.	1 box whiting.
64 lbs sausages.	42 lbs kippers.
10 lbs pressed meat.	28 lbs smoked cod fillets.
4 lbs black pudding.	12 tins crab.
4 lbs meat pies.	26 tins mussels.
45 meat pies.	1 tin cod roe.
50 fowls.	6 tins smoked salmon fillets.
1 tin turkey.	14 tins cod liver roe paste.
27 tins rabbit.	8 tins smoked herring spread.
1 tin sausages.	6 tins haddock liver.
59 lbs bacon.	3 tins crab paste.
11 tins bacon rashers.	1 tin fish cakes.
2 tins potatoes.	14 tins tomato juice.
14 tins beetroot.	4 tins grapefruit juice.
22 tins carrots.	9 tins orange juice.
114 tins peas.	1 tin pineapple juice.
39 tins beans.	1 tin fruit juice.
18 tins tomatoes.	4 tins fruit cocktail.
3 tins parsnips.	1 tin apple purce.
6 tins mixed vegetables.	28 lbs prunes.
1 tin spinach.	8 tins plums.
40 tins Soup.	5 tins pears.
1 tin Irish Stew.	2 tins apples.
4 tins meat and vegetable stew.	2 tins gooseberries.
8 tins veal loaf.	14 tins grapefruit.
2 tins lambs tongue.	1 tin apricots.
1 tin ox tongue.	3 tins peaches.
2 tins stewed steak.	1 tin pineapple.
3 tins potted meat.	10 tins oranges.
12 tins minced beef loaf.	2 tins grapes.
6 tins pork brawn.	1 tin cherries.
1 tin pork lunch.	1 tin sieved apples.
36 tins luncheon meat.	43 tins marmalade.
1 tin chopped ham.	15 tins jam.
3 tins prem.	1 tin golden syrup.
17 tins salmon.	19 lbs margarine.
5 tins sardines.	24½ lbs butter.
11 tins hake.	3 packets cooking fat.
3 tins rock fish.	42 lbs cheese.
5 tins crawfish.	8 cwts apple pulp.
4 tins cape fish.	260 tins evaporated milk.
25 tins pilchards.	24 tins condensed milk.
73 tins whiting.	84 eggs.
13 tins anchovy.	72 jellies.
1 tin cod fish.	



Other Food Condemned (cont'd):

13 tins spaghetti.  
 4 packets pastry mixture.  
 3 tins puddings.  
 22 lbs fruit cake.  
 4 bottles sauce.  
 6 jars pickles.  
 1 jar pickled cabbage.  
 156 lbs oats.  
 16 lbs barley flour.  
 7 tins American corn.

TOTAL WEIGHT: 3 tons 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.

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H O U S I N G.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:
  - (1) a. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 309.
  - b. Number of inspections made for the purpose ..... 1017.
  - (2) a. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub heading above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ..... 139.
  - b. Number of inspections made for the purpose ..... 528.
  - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 9.
  - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..... 261.
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:-





Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..... 231.

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... 8.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices

a. By Owners ..... 2.

b. By Local Authority in default of Owners ..... 0.

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... 14.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

a. By Owners ..... 12.

b. By Local Authority in default of Owners ..... 2.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. 3.

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... 2.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or under ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... 3.



## 4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding:-

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded  
at the end of the year ..... 117.
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein.. 230.
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein... 727.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported  
during the year ..... 119.
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding  
relieved during the year ..... 40.
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such  
cases ..... 131.
- (d) Number of formal notices to abate  
overcrowding served ..... 0.
- (e) Number of notices complied with ..... 0.

General Scheme for Repair of Houses.  
Control of Buildings Order.  
Timber Control.

The Council's Surveyor is Licensing Officer for the purpose of the Control of Buildings Order.

In order to avoid overlapping in connection with work for which the Sanitary Inspector is responsible, an arrangement has been made whereby the Sanitary Inspector certifies such work when application is made for a licence. The licence then being issued by the Surveyor.

62 of these Certificates of Essentiality have been issued by the Sanitary Inspector in addition to 80 certificates for Building Materials.

In each case the premises are visited by the Sanitary Inspector to see that the materials are necessary, and further visits are paid in order to see that the work has been carried out.





H O R S H A M   R U R A L   D I S T R I C T,   1 9 4 8.STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA 1948.

Area (Acres) .....	79,970.
Population at Census, 1931 .....	20,710.
Estimated resident population, mid 1948 .....	26,780.
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1948) according to the Rate Books .....	7,057.
Rateable Value .....	£177,761.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£705.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live Births (Legitimate 446	224	222.)	Birth Rate 17.58 per	
(Illegitimate 25	7	18.)	1,000 estimated R.P. in	
		)	mid-1948.	
Still Births .....	9	5	4 )	Rate per 1,000
			)	Total Births 19.1.
Deaths .....	271.	129.	142.	Death Rate 10.11.
England & Wales Birth Rate ..	17.9.			Death Rate ... 10.8.
W.Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate ..	16.50.			Death Rate .. 11.33.
Death from Puerperal Causes:				
	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u>	<u>Total Births.</u>	
Puerperal Sepsis .....	0.		0.00.	
Other Puerperal Causes .....	0.		0.00.	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-				
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births .....				33.97.
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births .....				26.9.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live				
			Births .....	160.0.
During 1948 12 legitimate and 4 illegitimate children died under				
one year of age. Congenital malformations, birth injuries and				
prematurity accounted for 9 of these deaths.				
(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales .....				34).





Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year (Cont'd):

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	45 (48).
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	0 (0).
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	0 (0).
Death from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1 (4).

The chief causes of death were:-

Heart Disease .....	90 (89).
Cancer .....	45 (48).
Cerebral Haemorrhage etc.....	40 (52).
Pneumonia .....	13 (20).

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The district is largely agricultural in character with a few large country houses, but a certain amount of ribbon development had taken place around Crawley and Horsham in the years prior to the outbreak of war. There are two brickworks, and a number of factories, - mainly in and around Crawley. Unemployment remains negligible.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL.

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health, part time with  
other districts in the Sanitary Combine, and as  
Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical  
Inspector and District Tuberculosis Officer for the area.

(b) SANITARY INSPECTORS.

V. Bartrim, A.R.S.I. Senior Sanitary Inspector, -  
and Surveyor under Building Bye-Laws until November  
1945. Housing and Meat Inspector, and Petrol and  
Carbide Inspector.

L.J.B. Baker, M.S.I.A. Sanitary Inspector,  
Housing and Meat Inspector, and Petrol and Carbide  
Inspector. Certified Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary  
Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint  
Board. Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods,  
Royal Sanitary Institute.



R. Powell, M.S.I.A., Additional Sanitary Inspector.  
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and  
 Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for  
 Sanitary Inspectors.  
 Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health  
 and Hygiene. (From 2nd June 1947).

### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases among the civilian population were notified during 1948. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Diphtheria .....	0	(0) .
Scarlet Fever .....	15	(17) .
Whooping Cough .....	112	(49) .
Measles .....	187	(176) .
Erysipelas .....	3	(7) .
Pneumonia .....	8	(2) .
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	3	(1) .
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	3	(5) .
Dysentery .....	2	(0) .
C.S.M. ....	2	(0) .
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	0	(1) .
Paratyphoid .....	1	(0) .

It was found that the patient with Paratyphoid Fever contracted the infection while on holiday outside the district.

The Council made its annual grant to the local Nursing Association towards the cost of provision of nursing for Measles and Pneumonia, prior to the coming in to force of the National Health Service Act.

### T U B E R C U L O S I S .

The number of cases added to the Register during the year = 34.

Pulmonary Males .....	16.	Non-pulmonary Males ...	4.
Females .....	11.	Females ...	3.

There were 6 deaths from Tuberculosis, all pulmonary, (3 male, 3 female).

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the





Tuberculosis (Cont'd):

31st December, 1948, was 170.

This figure represents a great reduction from that given in the previous report owing to an overhaul of the old registers.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 233 children under 5 years of age, and 38 between the ages of 5 & 14 years, received the full course of immunisation. In addition 277 children, who had previously been protected, were given a "reinforcing" dose.

Further reference to this matter is made in the Appendix to this Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Routine bacteriological work throughout the year was again referred to the Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. Details of the present arrangements will be found in the Appendix.

There has been a steady increase in the number of specimens of water, milk and ice-cream submitted to the Service.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Until July there was no change in the arrangements whereby patients were admitted to Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing. By agreement with the Corporation of the Borough of Worthing, eight beds were reserved for cases from the Horsham Rural District. From the "Appointed Day" responsibility for the hospital treatment of cases of Infectious Disease rests with the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

The following cases of infectious disease were admitted during the period ending 31st December 1948:-

SWANDEAN ISOLATION HOSPITAL:

Paratyphoid .....	1.
Measles .....	1.
Scarlet Fever .....	4 (1 DNC).



Accommodation for Infectious Disease (cont'd):Swandean Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria ..... 4 (DNC).  
 Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis 4 (1 DNC).  
   1 transferred to Worthing General Hospital.  
   1 transferred to Orthopaedic Hospital, Pinner.

WESTCOTT ISOLATION HOSPITAL, DORKING.

Scarlet Fever ..... 4.

The question of the hospitalization of cases of Scarlet Fever is dealt with in the Appendix of this Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.WATER:

Responsibility for the provision of main water to the District has rested with the North West Sussex Joint Water Board, following the formation of this body since April 1947. As this Authority also serves the Urban District, comment on matters of common interest will again be found in the Appendix.

Regular sampling of main water, both for bacteriological and chemical analysis, has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. The results are given in the following table. It will be seen that the total number of samples taken has risen to 111, as compared with 77 in the previous year, - representing a rise of 44%.

Place.	Samples Taken.	Bact.	Chem.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	B. Coli present over 3 per 100 ml.
Adversane	17	15	2	17	-	Nil
Billingshurst	1	1	-	1	-	Nil
Coneyhurst	11	11	-	11	-	Nil
Coolham	14	14	-	14	-	Nil
Crawley	4	2	2	3	1	Nil
Crawley County Oak	19	17	2	18	1	Nil
Crawley Water Tower	18	16	2	18	-	Nil
Lower Beeding	3	2	1	2	1	Nil
Nuthurst	1	1	-	1	-	Nil
Partridge Green	5	3	2	5	-	Nil
Shipley	13	13	-	13	-	Nil





Place	Samples taken.	Bact.	Chem.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	B. Coli present over 3 per 100 ml.
Slinfold	1	1	-	1	-	Nil
Southwater	2	2	-	2	-	Nil
Warnham	1	1	-	1	-	Nil
West Grinstead	1	1	-	1	-	Nil.
TOTALS:	111	100	11	108	3	-

During the year a Chloroscope was purchased, in order that an estimate of the residual chlorine might be made by the Inspectors at the time of sampling. The results were as follows:-

Place	Samples taken.	Chlorine present.	Chlorine absent.
Adversane	12	12	-
Coneyhurst	10	3	7
Coolham	14	6	8
Copsale	8	-	8
Dial Post	2	1	1
Lower Beeding	10	1	9
Nuthurst	6	-	6
Partridge Green	4	2	2
Shipley	11	5	6
Slinfold	1	1	-
Southwater	11	2	9
TOTALS:	89	33	56

The following table shows the number of dwellinghouses and the estimated population in each parish, supplied with main water:-

Parish.	No. of dwellinghouses supplied with main water.	Estimated population.	Stand Pipes.
Billingshurst	611	2138	Nil
Cowfold	205	717	Nil
Horsham Rural	788	2758	Nil
Crawley	1718	6013	Nil
Itchingfield	159.	556	Nil



Parish.	No. of dwellinghouses supplied with main water.	Estimated population.	Stand Pipes.
Lower Beeding	190	665	Nil
Nuthurst	194	679	Nil
Rudgwick	297	1039	Nil
Rusper	162	567	Nil
Shipley	248	868	Nil
Slinfold	256	896	Nil
Warnham	305	1067	Nil
West Grinstead	323	1130	Nil
TOTALS:	5456	19093	Nil

New houses connected to main supply ..... 140.  
Existing houses connected to main supply ..... 113.  
Samples taken from Private supply

Chemical ..... 1.  
Bacteriological ..... 75.

Number of samples found unsatisfactory

Chemical ..... 1.  
Bacteriological ..... 66.

#### INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act:-

Formal ..... 62.  
Informal ..... 586.

Number of Notices complied with:-

Formal ..... 95.  
Informal ..... 554.

Complaints received ..... 238.  
Inspections ..... 2002.  
Re-inspections ..... 1758.

#### Factories.

Number on register ..... 88.  
Inspections ..... 36.  
Defects found ..... 14.  
Defects remedied ..... 15.



Inspections etc., (cont'd):Bakehouses.

Number on register .....	16.
Inspections .....	44.
Defects found .....	2.
Defects remedied .....	2.

Fried Fish Shops.

Inspections .....	24.
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Food Premises.

Inspections .....	201.
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Outworkers Premises.

Inspections .....	3.
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Moveable Dwellings.

Inspections .....	51.
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Public House Conveniences.

Inspections .....	31.
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Infectious Disease.

Visits of enquiry .....	69.
Rooms disinfected .....	16.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No. of visits in connection with vermin ...	22.
No. of rooms treated for vermin .....	16.

Drainage Work.

Drains Tested .....	53.
Drains Relaid .....	9.
New Drains Laid .....	42.
Houses connected to Main Drainage .....	-
Houses provided with Flushing Cisterns ....	12.
Privies converted to E.C.'s.....	2.
E.C.'s converted to W.C.'s.....	12.

Dust Bins.

New Dust Bins supplied .....	47.
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Milk Samples.

Designation.	Samples taken.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.
T.T. Certified	33	25	8
T.T. Pasteurised	6	5	1
Tuberculin Tested	61	57	4
Pasteurised	27	24	3
TOTALS:	127	111	16.

Failed owing to:

Methylene Blue Test	B. Coli.	Phosphatase.
11.	8.	1.

ICE CREAM.

Provisional Grade.	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in hours.	No. of specimens reducing Meth. Blue.	No. of specimens with coliform bacillus present.
1.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ or more.	12	5
2.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.	3	3
3.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.	5	4
4.	0	6	6
	TOTALS:	26.	18.

Eight ungraded samples of ice-cream:-

5 unsatisfactory. 3 satisfactory.



Rodent Control.

No. of complaints received ..... 62.  
 No. of infested premises found  
 as a result of survey ..... 731.  
 Estimated number of rats killed ..... 8,002.

During the year the Council's sewers have been test baited and two treatment tests carried out.

The results of these tests show that the rat population in the sewers is very small.

H O U S I N G .

## 1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

- (1) a. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ..... 565.  
 b. No. of inspections made for the purpose ..... 622.
- (2) a. No. of dwellinghouses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932..... 31.  
 b. No. of inspections made for the purpose ..... 52.
- (3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..... 15.

## 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:-

- (a) No. of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..... 368.
- (b) No. of houses closed by informal action and undertaking given ..... 5.

## 3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:-

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-





Housing (cont'd).

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... -

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices .....

a. By Owners ..... -

b. By Local Authority in default of owners ..... -

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... 69.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices .....

a. By Owners ..... 68.

b. By Local Authority in default of Owners ..... 4.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. 3.

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... 4.

(3) Undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders (Section 11) ..... 6.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... 0.

4. Housing Act, 1936, (Part IV) Overcrowding:-

(a) (1) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..... 21.



Housing (cont'd).

(2) No. of families dwelling therein ...	28.
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein ...	151.
(b) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	4.
(c) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	24.
(d) No. of formal notices to abate overcrowding served .....	-.
(e) No. of formal notices complied with ....	-.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF  
FOOD.

Milk Supply.Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits of inspection .....	403.
Number registered .....	367.

Wholesale:

Tuberculin Tested .....	83.
Accredited .....	73.
Pasteurised .....	1.
Others .....	210.

Retail:

Tuberculin Tested .....	10.
Accredited .....	2.
Pasteurised .....	12.
Others .....	82.

Number of Notices served under the Milk & Dairies Order 1926:-

(a) Statutory .....	1.
(b) Informal .....	27.

Number of Notices complied with:-

(a) Statutory .....	-
(b) Informal .....	20.



Knackers Yards.

Number of premises registered ..... 2.  
 Inspections ..... 18.

Slaughter Houses.

Visits ..... 52.

Meat and Other Foods.

The following articles of food were examined during the year and condemned as unfit for human food:-

Meat	449 lb.
Fish	624 lb.
Cheese	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Bread	159 loaves.
Cakes	18 lb.
Tinned Meat	31 tins.
Tinned Fish	30 tins.
Tinned Fruit	38 tins.
Tinned Vegetables	230 tins.
Tinned Milk	64 tins.
Tinned Jam	19 tins.
Tinned - Miscellaneous	24 tins.
Eggs	554.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

- (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities:

<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u>
29.	21.	2.	-

- (2) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies:

75.	59.	14.	-
-----	-----	-----	---

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TOTALS: 104.	80.	16.	-
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Factories Act, 1937 (cont'd):

Cases in which defects were found:-

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of Cleanliness	3.	3.
Sanitary Conveniences		
(a) Insufficient	8.	8.
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6.	5.
Insufficient drainage of floors.	1.	1.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18.	17.
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Outworkers.

Number on register ..... 3.



P E T W O R T H   R U R A L   D I S T R I C T, 1 9 4 8.STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA, 1948.

Area (Acres) .....	45,635
Population at Census, 1931 .....	8,410.
Estimated resident population, mid-1948 .....	10,210.
Number of Inhabited houses (end of 1948) according to Rate Books .....	2,699.
Rateable Value .....	£47,166.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£195.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate 162 (Illegitimate 19	80. 12.	82.) 7.)	Birth Rate 17.72 per 1000 estimated R.P. in ) mid-1947.	
Still Births .....	10.	0.	10.)	Rate per 1,000 Total ) Births 55.24.
Deaths .....	119.	57.	62.	Death Rate 11.65.
England & Wales Birth Rate	17.9.			Death Rate 10.8.
W.Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate	16.50.			Death Rate 11.33.
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other Puerperal Causes	1.			
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-				
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births .....	22.1.			
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births .....	18.52.			
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ..	52.63.			
During 1948 3 legitimate and 1 illegitimate children died under one year of age. Three of these deaths were due to congenital malformations and birth injuries.				
(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales .....				

34).





Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year (cont'd):

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	15(19).
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	0 (0).
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	0 (1).
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs of age)	0 (0).

Figures in brackets are for 1947.

The chief causes of death were:-

Heart Disease .....	39 (34).
Cancer .....	15 (19).

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY.(a) MEDICAL.

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine, and, as Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical Inspector and District Tuberculosis Officer for the area.

(b) SANITARY INSPECTORS.

(1) Senior Sanitary Inspector - Norman Green, M.R.San.I.  
A.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors.
2. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
3. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Advanced Knowledge of the Duties of a Sanitary Inspector.
4. Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene (Honours). (Also Water Engineer and Superintendent of Sewage Works).
5. Certificate for Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers.
6. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Science as applied to Public Works and Buildings.

(2) Additional Sanitary Inspector - J.D. Hackford.  
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.  
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.



## (3) Surveyor under Building Byelaws:-

F.J. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E. (Part-time).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The two outstanding items affecting social conditions during the year were (a) shortage of suitable housing accommodation and (b) shortage of labour, particularly skilled craftsmen. The majority of the Polish Re-Settlement Corps, who last year occupied four ex-military camps in the district, were dispersed during the year and all the camps with one exception were closed down. The one camp still left occupied was used for civilian Polish families, and administered by this Council on behalf of the Government. Plans were prepared towards the end of the year for improved accommodation in the Nissen huts and for better amenities regarding water supply and sanitation.

The building of houses by the Council commenced at Northchapel and Fittleworth and site works were carried out at Sutton. Six further houses on the Hampers Green estate, Petworth, were completed during the year, and fourteen houses were erected by private enterprise.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following cases were notified during the year. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Scarlet Fever .....	0	(5).
Measles .....	112	(37).
Whooping Cough .....	72	(10).
Pneumonia .....	4	(5).
Erysipelas .....	2	(0).
Enteric Fevers .....	0	(0).
Diphtheria .....	0	(1).
Poliomyelitis .....	0	(1).
C.S.M. ....	0	(1).
Dysentery .....	0	(9).

T U B E R C U L O S I S.

The number of cases added to the Register during the year ..... 13.

Pulmonary Males .....	7.	Non-pulmonary Males ...	1.
Females .....	3.	Females ...	2.





Tuberculosis (cont'd):

There were 5 deaths from Tuberculosis, 4 pulmonary (3 male, 1 female) and 1 non-pulmonary (female).

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1948, was 83.

The reduction in the total figures from that given for the previous year is accounted for by an overhaul of the old registers.

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The home nursing of measles and pneumonia by the West Sussex Nursing Association was continued, and aided by a grant from the Council. This grant ceased in July, as a result of the National Health Service Act.

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DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 96 children under 5 years of age, and 16 between the ages of 5 & 14 years, received the full course of immunisation. In addition 79 children, who had previously been protected, were given a "reinforcing" dose.

Further reference to this matter is made in the Appendix to the Report.

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LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Whereas for several years bacteriological work from the District had been referred to the Epsom Laboratory, during 1948 it was agreed that this work should in future be dealt with at the County Laboratory at Chichester. The arrangement has proved rather more convenient with regard to the delivery of samples.

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ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Until July by agreement with the Chichester City Council, cases of Infectious Disease from the Petworth Rural District which required hospital treatment were admitted to the Chichester Isolation Hospital. Responsibility for the provision of such





Accommodation for Infectious Disease (cont'd):

accommodation now rests with the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

The following cases were admitted during the period ending 31st December, 1948:-

Chichester Isolation Hospital:

Diphtheria ..... 1 (DNC).(1 in 1947).

Swandean Isolation Hospital.

W.Cough & Pneumonia .... 1.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE  
AIFA.

Water: Public Supply.

I am indebted to Mr. Norman Green for the following account of the operation of the water undertaking.

"There has been no change in the source of the water supply for public purposes. The existing source has continued to yield a supply of good quality and generally of sufficient quantity. For one week during the year, - the last week in July when the weather was very hot, - the consumption of water was higher than the pumping rate and the level in the reservoir was getting very low when cooler weather arrived and saved the situation. This experience caused me to recommend that the supplementary spring supply at Haslingbourne, about 200 yards from the pumping station and which had not been used for public supply purposes since 1941, should again be made available for emergency purposes. The Council decided to purchase the spring and a small area of surrounding land and negotiations were almost completed at the close of the year.

The Electricity Board's supply has been arranged for the lighting of the pumping station and workshop and for running the small electric pump at the supplementary spring.

Some alterations at the spring are to be carried out to safeguard the water from surface contamination. The pump will lift about 5,000 gallons per hour and discharge it into a tank at the pumping station where it will be thoroughly mixed with the borehole water, chlorinated and settled, before





Water: Public Supply (cont'd):

being pumped to the reservoir. The electric pump is fitted with a time switch for switching "off" only, and apparatus is to be fixed in the delivery pipe which will give a signal in the office of the pumping station if water ceases to flow through the pipe. It is anticipated that the higher pumping rate will allow for one of the pumping station attendants to be transferred for the greater part of his time to other duties connected with water distribution.

The troubles due to a black deposit in the mains of the Southern area of the district, which was found to be caused by manganese deposits, appears to have been overcome. During the early part of the year the mains were scoured over a length of two miles from the pumping station each month, and in the latter part of the year work was carried out which forced all water to the Southern area to pass through the low-level reservoir before distribution. Previously all water to the Southern area had to pass through a pressure-reducing valve at the pumping station before entering the distribution mains, but now that the low level reservoir is in circuit this valve is not normally used, and the area can be supplied at any time from the high level reservoir, either direct or through the pressure-reducing valve. Since the water supply has gone through the low-level reservoir it has been found that the highest parts of Sutton village (around the Church) have had rather poor pressure (about 15-20 lbs) during parts of the day when the draw-off was heavy, and the supply has ceased if the ring main was broken at any point between Sutton and Petworth (via Duncton). To avoid inconvenience in future whenever the ring is broken (unless temporarily by a burst) the high pressure is turned on.

Chlorination of the supply has continued on the same lines and at the same dosage rate (.26 parts per million) as before. The residual chlorine reading of water leaving the pumping station after about twenty minutes contact is maintained at .15 parts per million.

Samples for the B. Coli test are taken every week both from the source (boreholes) and from the mains. All these samples were sent to the County Laboratory, County Hall, Chichester.

In addition to the above, three samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for chemical analysis and full bacteriological examination. Two samples were taken from the source and one from the mains.





Water: Public Supply (cont'd):

The Council have now given instructions for these examinations to be made each quarter instead of half-yearly as formerly, and the samples are taken alternately from the source and from the mains. The samples taken this year have been consistently good chemically and of a very high bacteriological standard, and the following is a typical detailed report:-

Analysis of Sample of water received on 14th July, 1948.  
 Labelled Bore No. 1. Petworth Waterworks. Date 13.7.48. 3 p.m.  
 Taken by N. Green. Witness. G. Lincer. Signed: Norman Green.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance: Very faint opalescence with very few particles of mineral debris.  
 Colour (Hazen) Nil. Turbidity (Silica Scale)..... 5.  
 Reaction pH Neutral. 7.2. Odour ..... Nil.  
 Electric Conductivity @ 20°C. 465. Free Carbon Dioxide ..... 16.  
 Total Solids, dried @ 180°C. 310. Chlorine in Chlorides ..... 21.  
 Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate 175.  
 Hardness: Total 185. Carbonate (temp) ..175. Non-carb.(Perm). 10.  
 Nitrogen Nitrates ..3.0. Nitrogen in Nitrites .. less than 0.01.  
 Free Ammonia .....0.068. Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs @ 27°C ...0.05.  
 Albuminoid Ammonia..0.000. Residual Chlorine ..... Absent.  
 Metals..... Iron..... 0.29. Manganese .....0.11.  
 Other metals absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of Colonies developing ) 1 day @ 37°C. 2 days @ 37°C. 3 days @ 20°C.  
 on Agar per cc. or ml. in ) 0. 0. 3.  
 Presumptive Coliform  
 Reaction ..... Present in - Absent from 100 ml.  
 Bact. Coli ..... " " - Absent from 100 ml.  
 Cl. Welchii Reaction ..... " " - Absent from 100 ml.

This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance since it shows only faint opalescence due to the presence of an appreciable but not marked trace of iron, the turbidity being perceptible though not pronounced. It is free from other metals apart from a trace of manganese. The water is neutral in reaction, moderately hard in character, and it contains no excess of mineral constituents in solution. It is of a high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

Apart from the objection that it is not quite clear and bright in appearance, these results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

The laying of water main extensions according to the provisions of the Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1944, has continued throughout the year, and the following mains have been provided during 1948:-



Water: Public Supply (cont'd):

1. Ebernoe House to London Road, Northchapel via Colhook Common .....	2,160	lin.yds.
2. Pitts Gate, Plaistow, to Ifold Stores, Loxwood..	2,176	" "
3. Sutton Church to Sutton End .....	1,249	" "
4. Burton Corner, Petworth, to Burton Mill.....	1,749	" "
5. Woodruffs Lane to Egdean Cottages, Fittleworth..	432	" "
6. Churchwood Lane, Fittleworth .....	926	" "
7. Tripp Hill, Fittleworth to Bury Gate .....	2,414	" "

In addition a 1½" pipe was laid from the terminal of the 3 inch main at Crimbourne Farm, Kirdford, to West Land, Wisborough Green, via Brick Kiln Common to supply a number of properties temporarily until a main is laid by the Council as planned.

The length of this pipe was 1,354 lin. yards and the cost was met for the most part by the property owners concerned.

There was shortage of water during the summer at private houses at Bedham, Roundwyck and Northchapel. At the former place a local contractor had arrangements for carting water to a number of properties at weekly intervals, and also for Roundwyck, while two cottages at Northchapel had water carted on two or three occasions according to arrangements made by the Council. The owner of Roundwyck had a water pipe laid and connected to the Council's main near Wassell Mill. Action was taken under the Housing Act with regard to the cottages concerned at Northchapel, which are nearly a mile from the mains, but little can be done for the residents at Bedham until a water main can be provided.

The main which was planned by the Council and included in List 2 was not sanctioned by the Ministry of Health and was then included in List 3 which, at the end of the year, had been submitted to the Ministry and at the time of writing appears to have been approved, subject to satisfactory tenders being received. It appears probable that the main to Bedham (lower part) will be provided about 1950.

The Hydrostat pumping plant to raise water from Duncton to supply Upwaltham and other properties was installed during the summer months, and a new reservoir of a capacity of about 10,000 gallons was built at the top of Duncton Hill. The pumping rate during the first few weeks was 3,000 gallons per day and the plant has been generally satisfactory.

The number of dwelling houses connected to the mains during the year was 149. The total number of dwelling houses connected to the mains at the end of 1948 was 1,747 i.e. about





Water: Public Supply (cont'd):

64% of the total dwelling houses in the district.

The number of dwelling houses connected to the mains in the various parishes is as follows:-

Barlavington .....	19.	Loxwood .....	170.
Bignor .....	12.	Northchapel .....	105.
Bury .....	122.	Petworth .....	629.
Duncton.....	38.	Stopham .....	26.
Fittleworth .....	150.	Sutton .....	48.
Kirdford .....	243.	Wisborough Green .....	185.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE.

The Ministry of Health held a local public enquiry into the Council's application for a loan of £10,000 to carry out the Northchapel sewerage scheme and later approved the scheme subject to minor amendments. The revisions, undertaken by the Council's consulting engineers, took some time to prepare and it was late in the year when tenders were called for.

Application to raise a loan for the carrying out of parts of the Wisborough Green sewerage scheme was made to the Ministry of Health and this was receiving attention at the end of the year.

There were no other changes or developments.

PUBLIC CLEANING AND SALVAGE.

The Council have a refuse and salvage collection service covering the whole of the district with a frequency of collection of twice weekly in the central parts of Petworth, fortnightly over the greater part of the district including all villages, and monthly at the more remote farms and cottages where there is suitable vehicular access. One refuse vehicle, a Dennis with a 10 cubic yard side-loading body, maintains the service.

An addition to the service during the year was the collection from the Polish civilian camp.

The salvage is collected by the refuse vehicle and sorted either at the refuse tip or, in the case of waste paper and rags, at the central depot in Petworth. The market for bottles, jars and bones practically vanished during the year but collection of other materials increased.

The amount of salvage collected during the year was:-





Public Cleansing & Salvage (cont'd):

Waste Paper .....	29 tons	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	£144. 6. 11d.
Rags .....	1 ton	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	36. 1. 3d.
Bones .....		6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	1. 17. 2d.
Scrap iron .....	11 tons	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	25. 5. 1d.
Bottles & jars ...	2 tons	6 cwt.	34. 12. 6d.
Tyres .....	2 tons	19 cwt.	8. 7. 6d.
Brass .....		$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	1. 10. 0d.
Lead .....		$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	15. 0d.

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48 tons 11 cwt.

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£252. 15. 5d.

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In addition to the above amount collected by the refuse vehicle the amount collected at Kirdford (Mrs. Sidebotham) was 10 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. of waste paper.

These figures show that the amounts of waste paper and tyres collected were nearly double that of the previous year. There was also a substantial increase (61%) in rags salvaged and an increase of scrap iron (30%). Decreases are shown in bottles and jars (45%) and bones (37%).

The Council have not undertaken the emptying of cesspools, but have arranged with the Hampshire Cleansing Service (a private firm) to visit the district regularly each month for the emptying of cesspools as directed by the Senior Sanitary Inspector. Payment is made by the owner or householder concerned (and is collected by the Council) according to the number of loads removed from his cesspool.

The Council make payment to the contractor who allows a small discount for the cost of collection. The service works satisfactorily, and is economical in a small district such as this where a full-time direct labour service could not be maintained. The gradual introduction of sewerage schemes in the villages will also reduce the need for such a service.

The charges for emptying cesspools are to be reduced as from the end of the year.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Rural Housing Survey has proceeded steadily since March when the new additional Sanitary Inspector carried on where his predecessor had left off the previous November.



Sanitary Inspection of the Area (cont'd):

Good progress was made in obtaining undertakings from owners to re-condition their properties which had been formally dealt with under Section 11 or Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936. In the case of two cottages formal procedure under Section 9 of the Act brought no response from the owner, and the Council therefore agreed to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the property with a view to re-conditioning them. These negotiations were not concluded at the end of the year.

A number of informal notices were served during the year where conditions were exceptionally poor, but in general no action was taken where it was reasonably possible to defer it owing to the extreme difficulty in finding builders to do the work.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	Total.
No. of houses inspected .....	168	228	179	199	774.
<u>Classification.</u>					
No. of houses suitable in all respects .....	-	25	8	6	39.
No. of houses with minor defects					
P.H. Act .....	-	31	5	7	43.
No. houses suitable for action } under Section 9 of Housing Act )	123	112	117	129	481.
No. houses suitable for action } under Section 11 of Housing Act )	43	56	43	55	197.
No. houses suitable for action } under Section 12 of Housing Act )	2	4	6	2	14.

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act) ..... 208.

No. of dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations ..... 195.

Actions under Statutory Powers during the year:-

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... 2.





Rural Housing Survey (cont'd):

2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ..... (a) by owners ..... Nil.  
 (b) by local authority in default of owners .... Nil.

Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... 2.  
 2. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which statutory action under Section 11 was commenced ..... 23.  
 3. No. of undertakings given by owners and accepted by the Council to make houses fit for human habitation to the satisfaction of the Council ..... 21.  
 4. No. of dwellings made fit ..... 6.

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. No. of dwelling houses or parts of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation in respect of which Closing Orders have been made ..... 1.  
 2. No. of dwelling houses which have been made fit to the satisfaction of the Council ..... Nil.

No. of informal notices served (Housing Act) ..... 17.  
 No. complied with ..... 4.

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936.

1. No. of notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936:-  
     Informal ..... 57.  
     Statutory ..... Nil.
2. No. of notices complied with:-  
     Informal ..... 35.  
     Statutory ..... Nil.



Other Inspections etc.

Factories .....	58.
Workshops .....	Nil.
No. of notices served .....	11.
Bakehouses .....	16.
No. of notices served .....	3.
Butchers shops .....	1.
No. of notices served .....	Nil.
Slaughterhouses (occasional slaughtering only).....	6.
Fried fish shops .....	Nil.
Grocers shops .....	18.
Fishmongers .....	6.
Water supply .....	819.
Sewerage .....	52.
Drainage .....	125.
Refuse collection and disposal...	16.
Public Conveniences.....	42.
Salvage .....	6.
Cemeteries .....	41.
Petroleum storage .....	9.
Building Licensing .....	140.

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Conversions.

No. of privies converted to pail closets	1.
No. of privies converted to water closets	1.
No. of pail closets converted to water closets	6.
New sanitary conveniences provided ....	5.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.

Camping sites licensed .....	2.
Moveable dwellings licensed .....	15.
No. of inspections .....	22.

Infectious Diseases.

No. of enquiries into cases of infectious diseases .....	15.
No. of visits re disinfection .....	3.

Pests and Rodent Control.

Bed Bugs. No. of visits for inspection.....	1.
No. of rooms fumigated .....	Nil.





Pests and Rodent Control (cont'd).

Fleas.	No. of visits for inspection .....	3.
	No. of rooms fumigated .....	2.
Rats.	No. of visits for inspection (Rodent Officer and/or Operator).....	89.
	No. of rats killed (estimated) after treatment .....	90.
	No. of rats picked up dead after treat- ment.....	5.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.1. Milk Supply.

No. of Wholesale Producers .....	149.
(a) Designated .....	68.
(b) Others .....	81.
No. of inspections of cowsheds etc.....	143.
No. of Retail Purveyors.....	58.
(a) Tuberculin Tested .....	1.
(b) Pasteurised .....	3.
(c) Others .....	54.
No. of inspections of dairies, vehicles etc..	13.
No. of informal notices served under Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.....	17.
No. of notices complied with .....	4.

2. Ice Cream.

No. of persons registered for the manufacture of ice cream .....	2.
No. of persons registered for the sale of ice cream .....	6.
No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination .....	4.

3. Meat and Other Foods.

All but four slaughterhouses are closed. The four are not licensed, but it has been agreed with the Ministry of Food that they may be used for the occasional slaughter of pigs by licensed slaughterman for small pig keepers slaughtering for their own consumption. These are:-

Sopp, Loxwood.	Peacock, Wisborough Green.
Durrant, Fittleworth.	Holden, Petworth.

Visits have been made to food shops in the district, and shopkeepers and householders have co-operated in reporting doubtful foodstuffs.





Meat and Other Foods (Cont'd):

The following were condemned after inspection as unfit for food:-

Meat (tins).....	9.
Milk (tins).....	8.
Fish .....	12 stones.
Fish (tins).....	2.
Fish paste (tins).....	5.
Baked beans (tins).....	2.
Spaghetti in meat sauce (tins)	1.
Peas (tins).....	5.
Marmalade .....	9 lbs.
Mincemeat .....	9 jars.
Fruit (tins).....	4.
Oranges .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cases.
Ice-cream powder .....	102 lbs.
Boiled sweets .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Table Jelly .....	1 packet.

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A P P E N D I X.Diphtheria Immunisation.

Although immunisation against this disease has been practised in this Country since the early '30's, it was at first left to individual M.O's.H. and the more enlightened Local Authorities to conduct their own campaigns. It was a curious paradox that whereas British bacteriologists were in the forefront in improving the various reagents protective against Diphtheria, the practical extinction of the disease was an achievement of other countries, notably the U.S.A. and Canada. By 1937 only 5% of London school children had been protected. Since 1940 however, - the year which the Ministry of Health decided to give diphtheria immunisation its active support and not merely its official blessing, the picture has changed completely. During the ten-year period 1931/40 the average number of notifications per year in England and Wales was over 55,000 and each year nearly 3,000 deaths occurred. Reference to the following table will show the steady improvement which has taken place:-

Year	Diphtheria Deaths	Cases.
1940.	2,480	46,281.
1.	2,641	50,797.
2.	1,827	41,404.
3.	1,371	34,662.
4.	934	29,949.
5.	722	25,246.
6.	472	18,283.
7.	244+	10,465.+
8.	150+	8,034.+

+ Provisional.

It will be noted that during 1948 only 150 deaths were due to the disease, compared with the average of 2,800 during the previous decade, and that for the seventh consecutive year the number of deaths was the lowest ever recorded.

This highly successful measure has been carried out in the face of active opposition from those misguided individuals who term themselves the "Antivivisection Societies." Since the 1912 Royal Commission's final report found an emphatic verdict for the scientists, approximately three-quarters of a million pounds of charitable money has been wasted on what really amounts





Diphtheria Immunisation (cont'd):

to attempted cruelty, both to animals and man. Three-fifths of the sum, which could have aided the depleted coffers of our hospitals, was derived from legacies. If only the kind-hearted legatees could be made aware of their own unwitting cruelty to animals, much of this waste would be stopped!

Under the National Health Service Act of 1946, responsibility for providing diphtheria immunisation now rests with the County and County Borough Councils, and these authorities are also responsible for arranging publicity in their areas. At the same time the co-operation of the other local authorities is necessary if the continued success of the campaign is to be assured.

In addition to the facilities provided by Local Health Authorities, at Clinics, Schools etc., immunisation is available to any child under the National Health Service Act through the Family Doctor. While it is perhaps good that this is so, the scheme has serious drawbacks as far as record-keeping is concerned. Full records must obviously be kept centrally and under the Act the practitioner's duty is completed when he has administered the injection. It is obviously desirable that he should complete a full record-card giving all necessary information and pass this to the Health Authority, but it would be most unfair to expect him to undertake yet more clerical work without the payment of a special fee. Until this difficulty is overcome, there must be a drop in the recorded number of children protected.

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LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Samples of water, milk and ice-cream etc., collected by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Horsham Urban and Rural Districts, continue to be despatched by train to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom. Although not altogether satisfactory, this method is the best that can be devised at present.

Responsibility for the despatch of these swabs, blood specimens etc., taken by the local Medical Practitioners, is accepted by the Public Health Department. It is obviously essential that such specimens should reach the Laboratory at the earliest possible moment, and under this scheme they are sent off by train in the mid-afternoon, - the delay resulting from posting thus being avoided.

In the case of the Petworth District it was found more



Laboratory Facilities (cont'd):

convenient to utilise the services of the County Laboratory at Chichester, and the change was made during the year.

Samples of water for chemical analysis are submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories in London.

HOSPITALIZATION OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

This matter was referred to, at some length, in the Appendix to the Annual Report for 1946. The undesirability of admitting cases of Scarlet Fever to hospital (as a routine measure) was pointed out, and the recognised criteria for such treatment given.

During 1948 the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the Horsham Urban and Rural Districts was 34, no cases occurring in the Petworth Area.

As will be seen from the following table, there has been a considerable drop in the proportion of children admitted to hospital during the year:-

1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	Local Authority.
100%	61%	80%	53%	66%	57%	26%	Horsham U.D.
89%	70%	62%	61%	81%	23%	26%	Horsham R.D.
87%	64%	42%	43%	50%	60%	-	Petworth R.D.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

The very serious increase in the conditions during the early years of the War led to the making of the Scabies Order, 1941, under Regulation 33A of the Defence (General) Regulations 1939. Although it was never necessary to invoke these Regulations in this area, they proved to be of great value in assisting the follow-up of contacts and in ensuring thorough treatment of infested families.

The war gave to Medical Officers of Health powers of entry into residential premises, together with authority to order compulsory examination and, if necessary, treatment. In the opinion of the Minister of Health it would not have been warranted to keep in force these drastic powers indefinitely,





### Treatment of Scabies and Verminous Conditions (cont'd):

and the Scabies Order ceased to be in operation as from 31st December 1947. Reliance must now, as before, be placed on the statutory powers contained in the Public Health Acts.

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### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Details of the services as they operated prior to the "Appointed Day" were set out in the previous Report. Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, responsibility for the provision of a Comprehensive Ambulance Service passed to the County Council as from the 5th July, 1948.

For many years West Sussex has been fortunate in having within its borders some 13 Ambulance Divisions and 11 Nursing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the County Council has entrusted the Brigade with the whole of the Ambulance Service in its area, with the exception of one B.R.C.S. Station. The wisdom of this decision cannot be questioned, - for it puts to good use the "spirit of service" for which the volunteer members of the Brigade are renowned. Certainly no Ambulance Service operated by full-time paid workers could show the same degree of efficiency, whereas the cost would undoubtedly be considerably higher.

Special vehicles are no longer set aside for the transport of cases of Infectious Disease, but precautions are taken with regard to the thorough disinfection of any ambulance used for this purpose.

At present three Ambulances are provided at the Horsham Station, one at Crawley and one at Petworth. At Horsham a team of volunteers has been selected to deal with the transport of any case of Smallpox which may occur in the County, and careful plans have been made to deal with such an emergency.

The Hospital Car Service in the County is also operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and organised in co-operation with the British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Service. During the latter half of the year under review there was a very considerable increase in the demands made upon this service, and, although the criterion of need is inability of the patient to use public transport, it would appear that some abuse of a most valuable scheme now exists. There is evidence that many patients who, prior to the passing of the N.H.S. Act, would themselves have hired taxis, now seek the help of the Hospital Car Service "as a right."





WATER SUPPLIES - HORSHAM URBAN & RURAL DISTRICTS.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1947 to the fact that sampling by the staff of the Health Departments had been carried out regularly during the year, copies of all reports being passed to the North West Sussex Joint Water Board. Mention was also made of the fact that no such sampling had been carried out by the staff of the Board. Early in 1948 it was agreed that such work should be carried out on behalf of the Water Board by the County Health Department, and since April last there has been a complete interchange of information each month.

In addition to the despatch to the laboratories of samples of main water for bacteriological and chemical analysis, the Sanitary Inspectors take readings by the "Chloroscope" at the time of sampling in order to determine the level of 'residual chlorine' in various parts of the distribution system.

Differences of distribution have compelled the Board to maintain in use the old Stanley Street Pumping Station, reference to which was made in 1947. Samples of treated water have been satisfactory, but concern must still be felt at the absence of any provision for "contact."

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